

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1826.

[NO. 76.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a CORRECT MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, \$8 each.

JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 464

Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

Patent Corn-Sheller,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL

N. B. The price of the Patent Corn Sheller will be \$11 delivered at the shop, or \$12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 575

The well bred Horse



Young Joe Royalist,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the low rates of Five Dollars the Season, or Six Dollars paid out of the season; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap, paid at the time of service, with the chance of falling into the Season; and Eight Dollars to insure a mare with foal.

The places of standing will be at James P. Rogers', on the Waxhaw creek, every other week, to commence the first week; the next week at Maj. B. Morrow's, and Thomas Oliver's, at Maj. Morrow's on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at Thomas Oliver's on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

JAMES BLAKELY.

PEDIGREE.

The Young Joe Royalist is a beautiful sorrel, full sixteen hands high, five years old this spring, and was got by the old imported Horse Royalist.

375p

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1826.

Nathan Beatty vs. Or. Atta't. levied on land.

Anderson Beatty. ORDERED, by Court, that publication be made three weeks in the Catawba Journal, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the 4th Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

376—pr. adv. \$1.25.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Structures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MCCRUE, V. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Early Marriages.—Dr. Franklin recommends early marriages; and assigns, among other reasons in their favor, that delay is apt to produce a disinclination to marry at all, in other words, to make old bachelors and old maids. He compares such persons to the "odd half of a pair of scissors, which can't well cut any thing, though it may serve to scrape a trencher."

A Woman whipped to Death.—An inquest was held in Stafford county, Virginia, a few days since on the body of a negro woman, and a verdict was returned that she came to her death by excessive whipping!

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

For Sale, A FIRST rate new Philadelphia made CARRIAGE AND HARNESS, low for cash.

J. C. COIT.

Chesw, Feb. 21. 476

The editors of the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, are requested to give the above four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Mecklenburg County, sc.

FEBRUARY SESSIONS. 1826.

ORDERED, by Court, that the Clerk of this Court have publication to be made in the Catawba Journal, for three weeks, immediately after the rise of Court, that at the next May Court an election will be held for all County Officers.

376

By order of the Court,
Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

Taken Up,

A ND committed to jail, Concord, N. C. Cabarrus county, on March the 11th, 1826, a negro man who calls his name BILLY, and says he belongs to David Montgomery, of Fairfield District, S. C. Said negro is 5 feet and 10 inches high, dark complected, about 20 years of age, has a scar over his right eye, and one on the right side of his breast. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.

W. M. O. MAHAN, Jailer.

March 14, 1826. 377

John Graham's Estate.

THE subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Graham, deceased, take this method of informing those indebted to the estate, to come forward and make payment. Also, those who have demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

W. M. BOSTWICK, *Adm'r.*

WM. E. MCREE, *375*

Feb. 27, 1826.

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 28th day of this month, will be sold on the premises, the Plantation formerly the property of Mary Henderson, deceased, supposed to contain 160 acres. The soil is suited to all kinds of crops raised in this country, and in tolerable repair. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to view the premises previous to the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a credit for the greater part of the price; but the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Also, some Household Furniture; when due attendance will be given, by

ROBT. POTTS, *Ex'tor.*

March 7, 1826. 376

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring forward their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted, will please make payment.

ROBT. POTTS, *Ex'r.*

March 7, 1826. 376

Sarah Sloan's Estate.

THE subscriber informs all those that are indebted to the estate of Sarah Sloan, deceased, either by note or book account, that he will attend at Thos. Davison's and Wilson's on Saturday, the first day of April, for the purpose of making settlements with those indebted to said estate; and he solicits their attendance and good attention on that day, as no longer indulgence can be given.

And all those having demands against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

FRANCIS ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

March 1, 1826. 376

PALLIFOX,

A FOAL getter, will stand the ensuing season (ending the first of August,) at my stable on Little Sugar Creek, eight miles south-west of Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal; the money considered due the first of November next. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents on escapes, but I will not be liable for either. Any person having put mares to Pallifox the last season, and failed to get mules, shall be entitled to a leap the present season gratis.

LEWIS DINKINS.

March 7, 1826. 10t83

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALEWELL, A. M.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Is congressional protection of manufacturers a violation of the constitution?

This is an important question, which has never, it is believed, been fully discussed. It ought to have been finally settled long since.

Whenever, of late years, the question of protecting the industry of that useful and numerous portion of our citizens engaged in furnishing a domestic market for the flour, the beef, the pork, the mutton, the lamb, the poultry, the vegetable, the spirits, the cotton, the wool, the hides, the skins, the hair, the tallow, the timber, the hemp, the flax, the coals, the iron, the lead, the copper, of their fellow citizens who cultivate the soil, or explore the bowels of the earth for hidden treasures, has been agitated, a formidable opposition has been excited among those very fellow citizens, on the ground of the constitution presenting an insuperable bar—thus unwisely, as far as in them lay, endeavoring to depress and diminish the number of their best customers and supporters.

In many cases the opposition to measures contemplated or adopted, arises from the address of designing men exciting the passions and prejudices of the ignorant and uninformed. This is by no means the case in the present instance. The opposition embraces some of the most enlightened and estimable citizens in the United States. John Taylor, of Caroline, whose talents and rectitude were never called in question, was a leader of this school. A governor of one of the southern states, Virginia, I believe, denounced the system in a recent message to the legislative body—and in the legislature of South Carolina, a resolution, declaring such protection unconstitutional, was lately brought in, and probably passed:

Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of congress to protect manufacturers, that it did not therefore deserve legislative protection; he had no doubt but the committee would concur in laying a small protecting duty in favor of this manufacture.

While the intelligence and integrity of the opposers of protection, are freely admitted, it may be confidently asserted, that an equal portion of integrity and intelligence has been arrayed on the other side of the question.

In this conflict of opinions, it is well worth while to investigate the subject thoroughly, and ascertain whether there be any clue to guide us in our researches, and to establish the soundness of the doctrine, beyond the power of controversy.

The power of congress to impose duties, restrictions, and prohibitions for the protection of our citizens engaged in commerce, has never been once impugned. And it would be difficult to prove that it is not equally the right and obligation of congress to impose duties, restrictions, and prohibitions for the protection of another class of citizens, certainly not less useful, and at least ten times as numerous.

In the first session of the third congress, the duties on teas imported in American vessels, averaged 12 cents per pound; whereas on those imported in foreign vessels, the average was twenty-seven cents—being a difference of 125 per cent. for the protection of navigation and commerce. This, with impartial and unbiased minds, might probably be admitted to settle the question. But it would be manifest injustice to confine it to this support, when others, probably more cogent, may be stated.

The first congress contained, probably, one-half of the members of the convention that framed the constitution—and, moreover, many of the most strenuous opposers of that constitution. The former class could not, by any possibility, be mistaken as to the true extent and meaning of that instrument. In that congress certainly were men as high-minded, as pure, and as enlightened, as any citizens of the present day, without exception. In the list were the Madisons, Clymers, Carrolls, Gerry's, Muhlenberg's, Morrises, Fitzsimons, Ameses, Pages, Tuckers, Boudinots, Wadsworths, Blands, Livermores, Goodhues, Jacksons, Shermans, &c. Were all these citizens so absurd as to mistake the intent and meaning of, or so wicked as to deliberately violate, the constitution, which they had sacredly sworn to support, and which so many of them had aided to frame? It would be folly to answer in the affirmative. Yet either they did thus grossly violate the constitution; or the objection we are discussing is invalid; for the "protection of manufacturers by duties on importation," was explicitly avowed by most of them at various times—and I have examined the debates, and believe I am perfectly justified in saying it was never once opposed as unconstitutional.

Various duties were, it is true, opposed, and some of them vehemently, on the ground of their assumed unequal operation—but no one hissed a word on

the ground of unconstitutionality. I might refer the reader to the debates of the first congress, to decide this important point. But the book is scarce, and even if otherwise, few would take the trouble to examine it. I hope, therefore, I shall be pardoned for a pretty copious collection of extracts, which I trust will be found to establish irresistibly, the sense of that congress on this subject.

Mr. Clymer "did not object to this mode of encouraging manufactures, and obtaining revenue by combining the two objects in one bill: he was satisfied that a political necessity existed for both the one and the other." Lloyd's Debates of Congress, Vol. 1. p. 31.

Mr. Boudinot—"I shall certainly move for it, [the article of glass,] as I suppose we are capable of manufacturing this as well as many others. In fact, it is well known, that we have and can do it as well as most nations; the materials being almost all produced in our country." Idem, p. 19.

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CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1826, was passed; and the bill to enable the President of the United States to hold a treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to lands within the state of Mississippi, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill making appropriation for certain fortifications was called up, and after some debate on the item of the appropriation of \$17,000, for the purchase of land at Throg's Point, N. Y. for the purpose of erecting a fort, on motion of Mr. Harrison, the bill was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. Moore, of Alabama, calling on the President for information as to certain practices in the re-sale of relinquished lands, and the propriety of allowing a right of re-purchase, under certain conditions, to the original purchaser. Mr. Kellogg, of New-York, offered a resolution to amend the constitution, by taking away the election of President from the House, and giving the right to voters to vote direct for President and Vice President, each individual to have a right to vote for two persons, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the state. The committee on the Territories were instructed by a resolution, on motion of Mr. Conway, of Arkansas, to make appropriation for compensation to the members of the General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas, and refunding to the Territory the amount heretofore paid for the same purpose. Mr. Wood, of New-York, laid on the table a resolution to require that resolutions authorizing the payment of money for services not previously required by law, should lie one day on the table.

The discussion on the amendments to the constitution was resumed in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union; when Mr. Cambreleng spoke in reply to Mr. Storrs, and in favor of the amendments, Mr. Storrs made a brief rejoinder; and was followed by Mr. Drayton, who spoke for nearly an hour, in favor of the amendments; but before he had concluded his remarks, the Committee rose.

MARCH 9.—In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for certain fortifications was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading. The motion to strike out the appropriation of 17,000 dollars for the purchase of land at Throg's Neck, with a view to the erection of a fort at that place, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 12. An ineffectual motion was made to resume the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Herrick, of Maine, laid on the table a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that propositions to amend the Constitution shall not be offered more than once in ten years. He accompanied his resolution with some remarks, in which truth was masked under the visor of humor. Some discussion took place on the amendments made in the Senate to the General Appropriation Bill, some of which were disagreed to and returned to the Senate. In Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, concluded his remarks, and Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor for to-day.

MARCH 10.—In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1826, was returned from the House of Representatives, and their amendments were insisted on. On motion by Mr. Chambers, the consideration of Executive business was resumed.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Whipple, of New-Hampshire, laid on the table a resolution calling on the President of the United States, to communicate information relative to officers of the revolutionary army on half-pay. Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling for a report of the Board of Engineers in 1819, relative to the system of National Defence. On motion of Mr. Lathrop, of Massachusetts, a committee was ordered to be appointed on the subject of an adjournment of the present session, and an earlier meeting of the next.

After the routine business of the day was concluded, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, took the floor, and spoke nearly three hours, in opposition to the resolutions of Mr. M'Duffie. The expectation of the speech of Mr. Everett had filled the galleries; and while we can say, on the one hand, that a more flattering and universal attention was never paid to any young member, on his first serious effort, we may be allowed, on the other hand, to observe, that never was attention better compensated than on this occasion. Taken as a whole, the speech was as great an effort of the human mind, as we have witnessed on the floor of Congress; and the effect which it produced appeared to us to be uniform and unequivocal.

MARCH 11.—In the Senate, the business wholly of an Executive nature,

The business in the House of Representatives yesterday was confined to the amendments in the General Appropriation Bill, as made in the Senate; and to the Bill for the relief of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Kentucky. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Brent, of La. directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing that vessels at sea shall carry lights in the night.

The last of the Powhatans.—In another column we publish a speech of John Randolph, of Roanoke, unique in its kind, but bearing upon its face the mark of the author, as the horse shoe upon the brow of Redgauntlet,—a thing to be wondered at and pitied, rather than to be admired or wished for. While in power, as the organ of an administration, Mr. Randolph floated smoothly along the current of things; but when the administration changed its opinion of him, he cast anchor, as it were, and has ever since, like a pebble in a stream, caused a spray and a noise more amusing than injurious. Whenever John Randolph has risen to speak, the house has been still as night; and when his speech has been published, the newspaper readers have left all other matter to peruse it; but the attention to hear, and the eagerness to read, has proceeded from no hope of deriving either instruction for the head, or charity for the heart; but from our propensity to be amused with the overflows of the gall of a troubled and discontented spirit. An unfortunate inclination or determination to see only the dark side of every object, confirmed by habit, renders the sight of prosperity and individual eminence as painful to his mental vision, as is the first view of the blessed sun to the miner; and he turns the prospect, and calls it bad, because his nerves are too contracted to receive or endure it.—On this account Mr. Randolph is always ready, and has been sometimes useful, in detecting an error; but never has he been known to propose a remedy, or to give his assistance in supporting one. Like the Roman Emperor, he has set all around him, friends and foes, on fire with angry argument, and then quietly laughed or sneered at the confusion he created.

For sometime Mr. Randolph has been silent, and we were in hopes he had become sensible that the most dignified course for him to pursue was a silent one; and since he must leave the political arena, to do so with dignity at least. But in this hope we have been disappointed. The fire which has been so long burning, has given a fitful blaze; his gall has once more boiled over, to the mortification of his friends and the amusement of his opponents.

But little commentary is necessary on the above mentioned speech. It carries its own condemnation, and may be traced to the unkind feeling which has guided his political career, and we regret that the Senate of the United States should have to listen to its sounding verbiage and disrespectful strains. To defend the character of Bolivar from the aspersions of Mr. Randolph, or to vindicate the South Americans, would be to give a weight to his tirade which it does not deserve; and any suggestions as to the respect, outward at least, which is due to the President of the United States, would be thrown away. *Balt. Daily Adv.*

In our Journal of last Saturday, says the National Journal, we gave the resolutions adopted by the Virginia House of Delegates, expressing the opinion of that body, as to the power of Congress to authorize the construction of roads and canals. Although these resolutions were adopted by a large majority of the House, it is evident they do not express the opinions of as large a portion of the people of the State. In the Senate, they met with a powerful opposition, and were carried by a majority of three only. In addition to this, the following extract from one of the most respectable papers of the State, indicates in plain terms the disposition of Western Virginia, on this subject:

[From the Winchester Republican.]
Out of fourteen persons composing the select committee of the House of Delegates, to whom was referred the resolution on the subject of *instruction*, but one (Mr. White, of Rockbridge) is a western member. What must be thought of Mr. Speaker Banks for this contumelious neglect of the largest portion of the state? It is well known that Western Virginia does not harmonise with her brethren of the east in their construction of the powers of Congress. It is known that scarcely a dollar of the large sums we pay into the state treasury is ever expended among us for the improvement of our roads and water courses; and that, if we ever obtain any aid, it must be from the general government. This state of things naturally leads us to look to that source; and although we may be spurned for it by Mr. Speaker Banks in the House of Delegates—although we may not have talents there to meet the “thronged legion” in debate—yet it will be seen, when this resolution is about to be disposed of, that Western Virginia will at least make one speech—an emphatic *Nay*—upon the question.

Mr. Tazewell of Virginia is soon to re-appear in the Senate of the United States.

General Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 9.—The annexed paragraph from a Gibraltar paper of the 26th January, furnished by the *Gazette* of this morning, leaves no doubt that the succession to the throne of Russia is to be contested. The arbiters of the contest are to be the fierce soldiery—the pretorian bands of the capital, perhaps, against the legions of the distant provinces—the people, if the term can be applied, as understood among us, to the serfs—*The adscript glebae* of the empire, will look on with patient unconcern, knowing that with whatever issue to the combatants, their part in the strife is nothing—be the emperor Constantine or Nicholas, they will still be the slaves of a military despotism. What the effect of this civil war (for we apprehend such a result to be inevitable) may be on Europe, or how far its influence may go, if at all, to disturb the harmony of the continental system, remains to be seen.—France will not lament any course of things which tends to restore her natural and long accustomed position of the head of the European nations—a position which, latterly at least, has been held by Russia. Austria and Prussia both will see without any deep regret the power of a formidable neighbour wasting itself in intestine feuds: and even England may rejoice that Constantine should find enough occupation at home, to deter him from realizing those day dreams in which he is supposed to have indulged, of filling the throne of the eastern empire. We shall wait with impatience the arrival of the next vessels, to develop the scene a little more.

PARIS, JAN. 11.—Very unfavorable intelligence arrived at Paris yesterday from St. Petersburg. On the 26th ult. the Manifesto of Nicholas I. was published. It explains clearly and in detail, the account of Constantine's renunciation; and the acts, which set it forth, are annexed at full length. On the same day the regiments of the Guards were to have taken the oath. At 11 o'clock in the morning some kept backward, although most of them were ready. It was soon ascertained that the Moscow regiment made difficulties. Two companies of Grenadiers of that regiment went out of their barracks with the colors, and proclaimed Constantine I. This troop proceeded to the Place Isaac, where it was soon augmented by a party of the dregs of the populace, some soldiers and marines of the guards. No other corps took part in the sedition, and it appears that the number of rebels did not exceed 2000 men.—Gen. Miloradovitch went to the Place to harangue the rebels; but at that instant a man fired a pistol at him, and he died a few hours after. The Emperor himself appeared unarmed, and endeavored in vain to quell the mutiny.—At length, finding all mild means fruitless, and after having uselessly explained the circumstances of Constantine's renunciation, he was forced to cause troops and cannon to come up. The rebels formed themselves into a square battalion, and had the audacity to fire first, but were soon dispersed and pursued in all directions. The number of killed is computed at 200. At 6 o'clock order was restored; nevertheless, the troops which remained faithful, (and they formed the greater part,) bivouacked all night round the Palace. The Grand Duke Michael who had arrived at St. Petersburg at the moment of the tumult, succeeded in bringing to duty the six companies of the Moscow Regiment who did not take part in the revolt, but had refused to take the oath; and conducted them to the aid of his brother. General Friderichs and Gen. Schenschin were wounded. The Emperor, who throughout the day displayed the most noble character, reviewed the troops on the following day, (Dec. 27.) The marines of the Guards manifested the greatest repentance and obtained their pardon; but several officers were arrested. During four hours which were passed in parleying before it was determined to employ force, the number of the rebels augmented very little; and it is most probable that the greater part were rather misled than culpable.

We have in our hands the Official Gazette of Madrid, down to the 4th January. The Court was to go into deep mourning for the Russian Sovereign, from the 7th of the same month. A Royal Decree, dated the 28th December, creates and nominates a Council of State for the administration of all branches of the royal government. It announces that “the counsellors, chosen for their loyalty, acquirements and experience in business, shall enjoy full political security, in order that they may without fear, suspicion, or sinister influence of any kind, express their opinions and suffrages, as faithful vassals or subjects should do; and, that, to such end, they shall not be separated nor banished from the Court or Royal presence, but for positive transgressions, and in virtue of express orders of His Royal Majesty.”—Don Francisco Tadeo Colomar is appointed Minister of the Interior; Don Lopez Belleseros, Minister of Finance; Marquis Zambrano, of War. All the Ministers of State are ex officio members of the Council; in which are included also, the Archbishop of Leon, Father Almeda; the Duke of

San Carlos, and various others. The Duke del Infantado remained prime-minister. Among the subjects on which the Council were to be immediately engaged are—“the preservation of the rights of legitimacy, and the grave concerns of the Royal possessions beyond sea, which seek to be dissociated from the mother-country.” *Nat. Gaz.*

We have received papers of the Mexican capital down to the 29th January, and the *Alvarado Mercurio* to the 9th ult. The article most worthy of notice is the following contained in the *Aguila Mexicana*.

“It is said, very generally, that the Senate has agreed to authorize the Executive government of the Union to join with the Republic of Colombia, in assisting the inhabitants of *Cuba* to achieve their independence. This measure does honor to the Senate, and is sufficient, of itself, to stir the fire of liberty which is cherished in the bosoms of the inhabitants of *Cuba*, and to strike their oppressors with terror. It appeared to be full time for the Congress of Mexico to give such authority to the Executive, as would enable it to frustrate, in the most prudent and sensible manner, those schemes of aggression, which may be formed against America by her odious enemies, and of which the island of *Cuba* will be the fulcrum. Four thousand men have just arrived at the island, and more troops may successively arrive, to the point of exciting disquietude in our continent.—This affair of *Cuba* is one of the most delicate which we have to handle in the present state of the political regeneration of America. It is of such a nature, in our opinion, that it admits of no compromise. The Spaniards must either evacuate the island, or war must be inevitable. The chosen people of the Lord cannot live in peace while the soldiers of Nebuchadnezzar are encamped at the gates of the Holy City. Such is *Havana*, with regard to the new States of America, especially Mexico.

“If the consent of the Senate above mentioned, be true, as we are assured, and believe, the question will of course come before the House of Representatives, where it cannot fail to happen that an immense majority will concur in what is a necessary policy of precaution.”

A French commissioner was expected daily in Mexico from Havana. *ib.*

Human nature.—A slander case was tried on Friday, in the Common Pleas, in which a respectable woman had been charged with stealing. The principal witness against her was a tall good looking man, dressed in a handsome olive coloured surtout coat, buttoned up to the neck, who was produced by the defendant to justify his slander, and who swore positively that he saw the lady pilfer money from the till of the plaintiff. The first question put to the witness upon his cross examination, was the very singular one, “Pray Sir, where did you get that coat you now have on?” Witness demurred, and the court thought with some propriety that it was not an essential point, but required him to answer it.—He said the coat had been lent to him by the accuser. The next was yet more singular: “Pray Sir, where did you sleep last night?” Witness demurred again, but finally admitted, “in the defendant's Stable.” What led to these questions was the fact that the counsel for the plaintiff on looking close at the witness, discovered beneath the handsome frock a black and torn shirt, and suspected that the man was a kind of vagrant, dressed up for the purpose by the accuser, which turned out to be the fact. Verdict 150 dollars for Plaintiff.

A Breach of the Marriage Promise.—A more summary way of repairing these breaches was adopted last week in New York. A young and pretty girl, not over 15 years of age, residing in the neighborhood of New York, received the addresses of a young man in rather a hasty manner, the consequences of which could not be concealed. The young man, whether he had business in the city, or repaired here to avoid the fulfilment of an honorable and implied contract, is not known, but here he arrived, and after him the aged and enraged father, with the timid and deceived daughter.—The young man was arrested; and, upon a full consideration of the case, agreed forthwith to make the only amends in his power by marriage. A justice of the peace was sent for, and he entered the prison. On one chair sat the weeping girl, her head reclining like a broken lily, and on the other the consciously offending youth, also in tears, while the sturdy father paced the room, grasping his oaken staff, and, with knitted brows, regarding, occasionally, the sinful pair. The light gleaming through the prison bars did not tend to enliven the scene. The parties stood up and made the usual responses, received the marriage certificate, embraced each other, and, with the contented father, left the prison, an honest wedded couple. A large party of poor debtors were present to witness the ceremony, and who accompanied the young couple as far as the turnkey would permit.

N. Y. Adv.

From the Little Falls Friend.

Singular Case.—A friend, who is well acquainted with the fact, has given us the following information: A young man named Davenport, aged about 19, and a resident of West Brunswick in the north part of this county, was returning home from his day's work in usual health on the evening of Tuesday the 9th ult. but was found dead (or apparently so,) the next morning, in the road about 100 rods from

his father's house. On the 11th, a Coroner's inquest was called, who pronounced the cause of his death unknown. From this time, the body was observed to discover various signs of gradually returning life, and after the funeral ceremonies on the 12th, the coffin being opened for the view of spectators, the corpse presented a most unusual appearance—the color had returned to the cheeks—the countenance like that of a person in quiet sleep—and large drops of sweat were standing on the forehead! The young man's father refused to have him buried—physicians were called and several experiments were tried, in the hope of restoring the vital spark—all however proved unavailing, and after keeping him till Tuesday the 14th ult. the body was committed to the grave.

[The Rev. Mr. Tenant, of New Jersey, many years ago, we believe, put on a similar appearance, and his friends kept him nine days, delaying, from day to day, the funeral, and making experiments to revive or resuscitate him. The physician persevered in his efforts, and entreated the family to allow him to proceed, and finally he begged them to allow but fifteen minutes longer; and in that time he revived, and lived many years.]

N. Y. Nat. Advocate.

Wonderful.—A young child of Henry Allen of Bennington, Vt. about five years old, ran out with his cousin to see him draw a pail of water; the little fellow anxious to see the bucket dip, the curb being low, fell head first into the well, which was about forty feet deep, with four or five feet of water. His little cousin gave the alarm, but there was no person about the house except women, and the aged and decrepit grandfather, who is between 70 and 80 years of age, and who was slowly recovering from a severe paralytic shock. But the old gentleman (Mr. Webster, a soldier of the Revolution) forgetting his age and infirmities, descended into the well, and to his great astonishment and joy, found his darling grandson sustaining his mouth just above the water, by one hand clinched hold of the well chain. What rendered his escape more miraculous, is, that the well is so small that Mr. Webster, a few years since, attempted to descend it and could not. The child passed between the wall and the bucket, and from the mud in his hair, his head must have struck against the bottom. Exertion over, the child restored unhurt to his mother's arms; the old gentleman burst into a flood of tears, and all but fainted in his chair.

Vermont Gaz.

Prolific Mother.—Since it is customary with Printers of newspapers to introduce to the notice of the public all prolific women (naming them) within their knowledge, we are constrained to follow the example, by alluding to an instance of this nature in this county, but will take the liberty to omit names. The case to which we refer, is that of a lady in Jordan, who, not long since, was delivered of four children, **THREE** of which are in a promising state of health. In Cato, in an adjoining county, another woman was delivered of the same number, of which the same number are living. The late King of Prussia was accustomed to patronise such subjects, by conferring pensions upon the husbands. This is not done in America, nor is it a subject of wonder, for Republics are proverbially ungrateful.

Western paper.

Births.—At Montreal, on the 22d ult. the wife of Peter Boble, of twins, a boy, and girl. When the children were brought to the Church for Baptism, the Priest observed that this was the 30th instance of twins having been presented for baptism, all of whom were born since the 1st of last January.

As it should be.—A man by the name of O'Halloran was hung on the 3d inst. at Boston, for murder, in the Jail-yard, in the presence only of the Sheriff and his attendants. A similar course should generally be adopted, for public exhibitions of this revolting nature, do not deter the wicked from crime, by a shocking example of its consequences, the only argument that has been made use of in support of public executions.

Raleigh Register.

American Leghorns.—The manufacturer of Leghorn hats, by Mr. Ayres, of Ithaca, N. Y. has often been mentioned in the papers. This enterprising gentleman has lately arrived in N. York with a large assortment of imitation Leghorns, which are to be sold to-morrow, by Mills and Minturn. We have examined them, and are free to pronounce the finest of them equal to any that were ever imported. The work for Mr. Ayres is performed principally by children and young women, belonging to about forty families, and performing the labor at their own houses. By taking this course, Mr. Ayres avoids the evils incident to collecting a large number of persons together, and the work is an elegant employment for respectable young women, who have to depend on the labor of their hands for support. The grass of which the hats are made is indigenous to the western country, and is said to be far preferable to the stock of the Tuscan wheat of which the real Leghorn hats are manufactured.

N. Y. Commercial.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1826.

Having recently heard the inquiry made, whether there be any test of perfect vaccination; we publish the following, as containing, perhaps, the information desired.

TEST OF PERFECT VACCINATION.

When a person has been vaccinated on one arm, the surgeon should vaccinate the other arm with matter taken from the first. If the first vaccination has been perfect, the pustules on both arms will grow to a head at precisely the same time, and if this does not take place, the system has not been properly affected, and the vaccination ought to be repeated. This simple and easy test, first brought into notice by Dr. Bruce, of Edinburgh, ought never to be neglected."

A good deal of excitement exists in Virginia, caused by the rejection of the bill, in the House of Delegates, providing for taking the sense of the people on the subject of a *Convention*. The legislature of this state, it will be recalled, played the despot in the same way, in rejecting Mr. Fisher's resolutions in 1821; and this arbitrary exercise of power was, and still is, quietly submitted to by the people. But in Virginia, it is not so; the spirit of the "ancient dominion" is aroused, at so flagrant a breach of trust by their representatives, at such a high-handed abuse of delegated power; and it will not be soothed, until the power is taken from the hands of the few of controlling and setting at defiance the will of the many.

The subjoined extract from the *Virginian* shows, that the political evils of which the people of our sister state so justly complain, are of the same character as those which exist in North-Carolina, and have their origin in the radical defects in the constitutions of both states. They are evils which, sooner or later, must be removed—it cannot be otherwise; and those who think to perpetuate them, by an obstinate perseverance in wrong, greatly deceive themselves. Prudence would teach them to yield, without a struggle, what does not belong to them; to bend to the current of events, instead of madly attempting to arrest its progress.

From the *Virginian*.

"The counties of Frederick, Shenandoah, Rockingham and Augusta, which gave eight votes in favour of the measure, contain 58,868 whites, while the counties of Warwick, York, James City, Middlesex, Nicholas, Elizabeth City, Greensville, King George, Lancaster, New Kent, Nottoway, Richmond county, Surry, Westmoreland, Prince George, Northampton, Matthews, Lunenburg, King William, Essex, Powhatan and Cumberland, containing 58,433 whites, gave forty-six votes against it! Call you this equality? Is it not a most odious infraction of a principle which all who profess to be republicans profess to hold most dear? 58,868 people give eight votes, while 58,433 give 46! And yet we are told that no practical evils have arisen under the present constitution! We say that a practical evil has arisen. Here are four counties unanimous for a certain measure; but our unequal system of representation only entitles them to give eight votes in its furtherance, while twenty-three counties of less numerical force, defeat it, because they can give forty-six! This is no idle chimera of the imagination. It is a stubborn fact."

Congressional Sparring.—Mr. Cambreleng, of N. York, in his speech on Mr. M'Duffie's resolutions, thus spoke of his colleague, Mr. Storrs, a distinguished member from that state:—

Mr. C. said he must now turn, and with reluctance, to his colleague (Mr. Storrs.) It had never before been his unpleasant duty to come in collision with any one of his colleagues—but this was not an encounter of his seeking. That gentleman should recollect that this is the second time he has deemed it a becoming office to attack me, and he will no doubt well remember that he was then engaged in the same service—he congratulated his colleague upon having at last found a cause worthy of his fidelity. In replying, he found himself embarrassed with difficulties. His colleague had deprived him of the evidence usually furnished in the pages of the *National Journal*, of what had been said by him here—and in the remarks which had been reported for the public journals, he had not found much of that which he had heard here, and to which he should reply; as well as to that which had been published. He was happy to discover in his colleague a feeling of decorum, which had induced him to moderate the asperity of some of his remarks on the political character of our state, and to omit one material and harsh expression touching the rabble of New-York. It was not the first time he had omitted to transfer to the pages of a public journal what he had, perhaps indirectly, said here touching the politics of our state. He felt another difficulty—he was about to encounter a political veteran. One, who, if the chronicle of the

times were to be relied upon, had belonged to every party that had existed in the state, no matter by what denomination known; one, no doubt, perfectly familiar with all their sinuosities, histories, and mysteries—while, on the other hand, it had been his humble fortune, if humble it could be called, to have never belonged to but one; known to the nation as the republican party—he had remained true to it through all the changes of its fortune: it had never been his lot to perform the office of the Vicar of Bray.

His colleague had charged the caucus party of New-York with a perfidious design to destroy the power of the state by adopting the district system. Did he mean my constituents? Certainly not, they voted for the general ticket. Did he mean his own constituents? Had they a perfidious design to destroy the power of the state? They voted almost unanimously for the district system. Did my colleague vote with the majority? (No answer.) I'll answer for him—he never voted in the minority. Some Am I correct? Upon what principle then does my colleague feel at liberty to resist a measure which he himself supported at home—to reprobate a system at the expense of those who sent him here?

To these personalities, and others as gross, which we have not room, if we had the inclination, to extract, Mr. Storrs replied as follows:—

Mr. Storrs said that he was dissuaded from following the indecorous example of his colleague, by a sense of what was due to the character of the Ho' se; and he well knew that it would hardly be expected of him that he should so far forfeit his own self-respect as to make any reply to the topics of personality in which the member had carelessly indulged himself.

A word of explanation, however, shall only say, that as no mistake exists here, in relation to any allusion of mine to the cities in the Union, so no misrepresentation here or elsewhere will succeed in fixing on me the imputation of having spoken of them in any disrespectful sense. To the member himself, I have no explanations to make. He forfeits the character in which he has a right to ask one anywhere. Among other imaginations, he has thought proper to appropriate to himself some very general remarks of mine, when I spoke of the possibility that at some future time the government might find itself beset with *angry expectants*; and he insists that this was an attack on him. Really, sir, I believe that no one else supposed that I alluded to him, and he may be assured that he is not so often in my thoughts as he imagines himself to be. But since he appears to be so conscious of the peculiar fitness of his own application of that remark, I shall not disclaim the justness of the estimate which he makes of himself. From the "important notice" which he gave to the House some days ago, that he intended to speak in this debate, it may have been expected by some that we should have heard from him some constitutional discussion. He has refrained from even an attempt to grasp that subject. It seems that the object of his *important notice* was the illustration of his private griefs. He should have taken another course, and desired the House to set them down among the orders of the day for Fridays. He might then have called them up and debated them over on days particularly assigned for private grievances. When that *very important* notice was given, he expressed a h' p'c that when he should address the house, I would not, like a Scythian, fly before him. As a mere *simile non similitudine*, there may have been more pertinency in that remark than he was aware of. There was quite as much justice in denominating me a Scythian as in imagining himself to be an Alexander.

Dismal Swamp Canal.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives, authorising a subscription on the part of the United States, of 150,000 dollars to the stock of this canal. The vote was taken by yeas and nays—89 in favor of, and 54 against the passage of the bill. Of the members from this state, Messrs. Bryan, Saunders, Sawyer, Holmes and Alston, voted in the affirmative; and Messrs. Conner, Long, Edwards and Mc'Neill, in the negative.

This canal is a connecting link in the great chain of inland communication from Boston to St. Mary's; is an important part of the system of national defence, and particularly important to the southern Atlantic states. Yet many of the southern members voted against the bill, although it could not be objectionable on constitutional grounds; and some of them, it would seem, can hardly be persuaded to vote for any appropriation, except for paying themselves. Such a course is not the result of large and enlightened views, and can eventuate in no benefit to the people who are thus represented.

From the *Hartford (Conn.) Times*, March 7.

A communication has been handed us from James Lee, an intelligent, and apparently respectable coloured man, who has recently returned from Hayti. After a residence of more than a year on the island, during which he suffered greatly, he states that he made his escape on the 28th of November last, but was compelled to leave his family behind.

There were, he thinks, two hundred emigrants at the Cape when he left, in a destitute situation, and without any thing to subsist on. He with his family were three months on the mountains, at distance from the Cape, and in all that time he states that he neither tasted nor saw a piece of meat, their only diet consisting of green beans and cabbage boiled, without salt, or any thing to render even that hard fare palatable.

He warns his African brethren to beware of the allurements held out; for that instead of experiencing kindness and at-

tention, they will be treated with barbarity and cruelty.

[The country, to which the attention of the free blacks, who wish to emigrate, ought to be directed, is that of their ancestors, *Africa*. Thither they can go, with the most cheering hopes. They will be the pioneers in the civilization and redemption of *Africa*—they will be instrumental in raising that ill-fated quarter of the globe from the degradation and misery in which it has been sunk for centuries. But by emigrating to Hayti, they can have but a faint prospect of improving their condition, in any degree commensurate with the sacrifices which must be made. They will go among people speaking a different language, of a different religion, of very dissimilar habits, and living under a military, and consequently despotic government; where, whatever may be the promises made them, they can expect little else than disappointments of the sorest kind. The only "land of promise" to them, is *Africa*—there they may find a home and a country, and feel themselves to be men.]

From the *Rhode Island American*.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

"Amendment of the Constitution."—Mr. Archer followed Mr. Storrs in an elaborate, tedious, metaphysical, and ingenious speech, delivered in the most deliberate, dry and uninteresting manner possible. His shaft, on this occasion, sped but twice. I know not that it interrupted the *peace* of gentlemen; I should rather think that it contributed to their *repose*. Mr. Saunders of N. C. who spoke to-day, delivered his speech to empty chairs, as will be the case with most of the five and thirty speakers who, it is said, are prepared and resolved to follow him. Among those who sought, last evening, to obtain the floor for Monday were Mr. Ingersoll of Conn. (a young member of much promise) Mr. Wood of N. Y. and Mr. Stevenson of Va. The last was successful. Mr. Everett of Mass. will speak on this subject. The debate will, doubtless, occupy many weeks. There is not the most remote probability that the House will accept Mr. M'Duffie's plan, or any other plan that has been suggested. Each member has a plan of his own. The "tot homines, tot sententiae" applies with strict truth to this subject. You may look out next week, for sharp shooting and "keen encounter." The Caucus men, "genus irritable," have been "tung" by the poignant sarcasms of Mr. Storrs."

COMMON SCHOOLS.

What would have been the state of the world at this day, if "the spirit of improvement, now abroad upon the earth," had gone forth and commenced its operations two hundred years ago? What will be the state of the world two hundred years hence, if this spirit be not damped? Franklin had a glimpse of this spirit, and its effects, when he wished that he could be permitted to revisit this *little country* a hundred years hence. Would his spirit could visit us now, and enter into the bosom of every member of Congress when the subject noticed below shall come up for final decision.

Mr. Strong, from the committee on public lands in the House of Representatives, U. S., has made a long and lucid report in favour of the expediency of appropriating one half of the proceeds of the public lands, to the support of public schools in the several states, accompanied by a bill to that effect. The money to be invested in profitable stock by the United States, and the interest thereof to be divided among the states, in proportion to their ratio of representation in the House of Representatives. Ten per cent. of the proceeds is now appropriated to the payment of the public debt. But there are 200,000,000 acres of public lands, which, at 25 cents net proceeds per acre, will make up a fund of twenty-five millions of dollars for the support of common schools. The interest on this sum at 6 per cent. will be one million five hundred thousand dollars—to be divided among the States annually.—*Balt. Pat.*

Play upon Words.—While grave legislators are consuming months in discussing the *Panama* Congress, those in a minor sphere may be excused for giving one trifling moment to its consideration. The proposition of the South Americans is that all America shall meet at the Congress to be held, and *Panama* is selected as the place of meeting; with great propriety, in our opinion, for *Panama* is neither more nor less than all America.—Write it thus, for instance, '*Pan-Am'a*.' The word '*Pan*' is the Greek for all, and '*Am'a*' is only an abbreviation of America. But it is said that we of North America are about to get into entangling alliances—but '*Pan*' is neuter, and therefore our neutrality is a preliminary part of the business. It is said that it will engage us in hostilities with other powers—but the latter part of the word, '*Am'a*', is the imperative of '*Am*' to love, and, of course, enjoins peace upon the proceedings of the Congress. Those who are not satisfied with these reasons, can very easily find better ones.—*Cha. Cou.*

Extract of a letter from Hayti, dated the 18th Feb. received at Baltimore.

"The Commissioners arrived from France on the 14th inst., but nothing has yet transpired. The ratification or rejection of the treaty must soon be known—it will be the first, there is very little doubt. The *ultima ratio regum* has had great weight with the Republicans of this Island. Baron Mackaw placed it in a very *strong light*, at least a very "imposing attitude," which excited no little alarm in the citizens of this good city, who are now "sensible of having committed a very foolish action," and would like to be off if they could find a loophole to hang a demur on. "They may kick and squall, but down it must go." Should there not be a change for the better, I think a revolution will break out among them before long. Perhaps the death of the great Cossat may produce a change in the politics of Europe, by which this place may be benefitted; but what, of all things, I would prefer, for various reasons, would be a war with France."

Late intelligence from Hayti represents every thing tranquil. There were seventeen sail of French ships in the harbor of Port-au-Prince. A public dinner had been lately given to the *Cousul* of France, and other Frenchmen. The latter were "hail fellows well met" with the natives; drinking together in the shops; and walking arm in arm along the streets.

Letters from New-Orleans, received in Charleston, mention that amongst the failures of that place, arising out of the Cotton speculations of the last year, is one house for the heavy sum of one million two hundred and twenty six thousand dollars—showing assets to the amount of one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, only.

Col. John Williams, Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala, arrived at Norfolk on the 5th instant, whence he will sail in the U. S. ship John Adams, in a few days, for the place of his destination.

We understand, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, that the new treaty with Central America, has been ratified by the Senate, and that a special messenger has arrived in this city with a copy on his way to that country.

The Bank of England has published the names of *thirty-one* persons, authorized to sign notes of that institution of five pounds and upwards, and of *ninety-nine* persons for notes of one and two pounds.

The Legislature of Maryland have passed a law to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs in civil suits. Only one set of costs can now be recovered upon suits on joint bonds and other such instruments.

MAINE.—Previous to the late adjournment of the Legislature of this State, a resolution was passed disagreeing to the proposition, from Tennessee, for amending the Constitution of the U. States in relation to the mode of choosing the President and Vice-President of the U. States.

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, March 15.—Cotton, 10 a 10; Bacon, 7 3; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 19 a 20; Corn, 90 a 100; Flour, super, 6; Flaxseed, 75; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 24 a 3; Lime, 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 50 a 60; Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11; Salt, Liverpool, 7 a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Charlevoix, Mar. 14.—Apple Brandy, in demand 45¢—Peach, 55; Bacon, 0 a 10; Cotton, 11 a 11; Coffee, prime green, 18 a 22; Corn-scarce, 100 a 120; Flour, superfine, 7 1/2 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 40 a 42; Nail, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's (keg), 38 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a 81; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11; Loaf, 22 a 25; coffee, 20 a 24; molasses, 55 a 60; iron, Swedish, 64 a 7—upper country, 5 a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 6 25 a 7.

Camden, Mar. 18.—Cotton, 10 a 11 1/2; corn, \$1 12; bacon, 11 a 12; whiskey, 43 a 45; brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 a 50; sugar, brown, 11 a 14; loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 20 a 24; molasses, 55 a 60; iron, Swedish, 64 a 7—upper country, 5 a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 6 25 a 7.

Charleston, Mar. 13.—Cotton, 11 a 12; corn, 92 a 95; bacon, 9 a 10; apple brandy, 37 a 38; whiskey, 31 a 32; beeswax, 31 a 32; iron, 5 a 6; coffee, prime green, 18 a 19, inf. to good, 14 a 18; sugar, brown, 9 1/2 a 10; muscovado, 9 a 11; loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, 7 a 7; course, 47; Turk's Island, 50; molasses, 28 a 30.

DIED.

In Statesville, on the 21st instant, ROBERT WORKE, Esq. Clerk of the Superior Court, of Iredell county.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, on all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and tanyard, all in good repair. Also, a good small farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. March 24, 1826.

3m89

Lost,

A CALF SKIN POCKET BOOK, contents as follows:—Note on Jno. Barnet, for \$250 and upwards, the precise amount not recollect;—Note on James Hoper, for \$100, on which is a credit of \$66 56;—Note on John Cathey, for \$30; also, Washington Morrison's receipt for a note placed in his hands for collection. There was besides a small sum of money in the pocket-book when lost, between five and ten dollars. Any person finding the same and returning it to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.

GEO. A. J. SMARTT.

Mecklenburg, March 22, 1826.

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Lost,

ON Friday, the 3d day of this instant, between Lancaster Court-House and Capt. Harris's muster ground, one note of hand given on the same day, for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, payable to myself ten months after date, endorsed by William McR. Alexander. Any person finding said note, is hereby forbIDDEN from disposing of the same, as I have not forfeited my claim in any way.

SAM'L. FARR.

378

Lost,

THE following Premiums will be offered by the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, at their anniversary meeting:—

1st. For the greatest quantity of Corn raised on old reclaimed land—no premium to be awarded for any quantity under 50 bushels—per acre, \$15 00

2d. For the greatest quantity of Wheat raised on five acres of old reclaimed land—no premium awarded for any quantity under 25 bushels—per acre, \$15 00

3d. For the greatest quantity of Barley, to be raised on one acre of old reclaimed land—no premium to be awarded for any quantity under 50 bushels

POETRY.

From the Museum of Foreign Literature and Science.

"How sweet to sleep where all is peace,
Where sorrow cannot reach the breast,
Where all life's idle throbings cease,
And pain is lul'd to rest ;—
Escaped o'er fortune's troubled wave,
To anchor in the silent grave !

That quiet land where, peril past,
The weary win a long repose,
The bruised spirit finds, at last,
A balm for all its woes,
And lowly grief and lordly pride
Lie down, like brothers, side by side !

The breath of slander cannot come
To break the calm that lingers there ;
There is no dreaming in the tomb,
Nor waking to despair ;
Unkindness cannot wound us more,
And all earth's bitterness is o'er.

There the maiden waits till her lover come—
They never more shall part ;—
And the stricken deer has gained her home,
With the arrow in her heart ;
And passion's pulse lies hushed and still,
Beyond the reach of the tempter's skill.

The mother—she is gone to sleep,
With her babe upon her breast,—
She has no weary watch to keep
Over her infant's rest ;
His slumbers on her bosom fair
Shall never more be broken—there !

For me—for me, whom all have left,
—The lovely, and the dearly loved,—
From whom the touch of time hath reft
The hearts that time had proved,
Whose guerdon was—as is—despair
For all I bore—and all I bear ;

Why should I linger idly on,
Amid the selfish and the cold,
A dreamer—when such dreams are gone
As those I nursed of old !
Why should the dead tree mock the spring,
A blighted and a withered thing !

How blest—how blest that home to gain,
And slumber in that soothing sleep,
From which we never rise to pain,
Nor ever wake to weep !
To win my way from the tempest's roar,
And lay me down on the golden shore !"

Variety.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

FROM THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

SPANISH COMPLACENCY.

It was in the reign of Philip IV., when Spain lay like the mangled corpse of a giant, her best limbs severed by revolt, and her best blood spent in the obstinate contests which ended in her ruin, that the spirit of hollow boasting seized her in full possession. To present the reader with specimens of that spirit from the contemporary writers would take us much farther from our subject than we think it right to wander. But that, in 1611, it had already become as truly national and popular as it is at this day, will be evident to those who can read the Spanish novel of Luis Velez de Guevara, *El Diablo Cojuelo*, which La Sage enlarged and altered into his *Diable Boiteux*.—The lively Frenchman omitted a passage extremely characteristic of Spanish boasting, which, in his model, is connected with a quarrel between a tragic and a comic poet. We allude to a meeting of Don Cleophas and his guide with a Frenchman, an Englishman, an Italian, and a German, the representatives of the nations which had humbled the pride of Spain, and helped her subjects in Holland to shake off her iron yoke. It is neither possible nor desirable to give a literal translation of the passage; but we will render it as closely as idiom and delicacy will allow.

"What news of the war, Signor Castilian?" inquired the Italian.—"All is war at present," answered Don Cleophas.—"Against whom?" interrupted the Frenchman.—"Against the whole world (replied our hero,) that all the world may appear at the feet of the Spanish monarch."... The Devil did not allow the Gavache to finish the sentence; but, checking Don Cleophas.—As your travelling tutor (he said) it is my duty to stop these drunkards' mouths. My life upon it! I too am a Spaniard; and can teach them from history that the kings of Castile have the power to drive us Devils out of human bodies; which is a nobler kind of doctoring than that of touching for the evil. The foreigners, observing the silence of the Spaniards, began a malicious titter; but the Devil, holding himself up in his chair, dressed as he was in the Spanish costume, said: "Good gentlemen, my friend was going to answer you; but as I am the eldest, I must consider that as my own concern: be, therefore, good enough to listen. The king of Spain is like a thorough-bred hound, assailed by every cur in the neighbourhood, as he walks alone down the street. The canine mob, mistaking his indifference for fear, grow bolder and bolder, till, at the turning of a corner, some one ventures to snap at his tail. The generous dog here turns suddenly upon his as-

sailants, paws them down to right and left, and, in a moment, clears the street so effectually that all the barking is hushed, his enemies biting the stones for very spite. The same happens to our monarch with his enemies, who are mere curs by the side of his Catholic Majesty. Let them beware of touching his tail, for he will serve them in such a way that they will be at a loss where to hide their heads."

Supremely ludicrous as this passage must appear to every one acquainted with the helpless state of Spain at the time it was published, the feeling which dictated it has been ever since not only alive, but universally prevalent among the Spaniards. Conscious of their own powers, endowed generally with vivid and powerful imaginations, and, from the highest to the lowest, familiar at all periods of life with fragments of their ancient history magnified by romance and tradition; no people on earth were ever more reluctant to acknowledge their national insignificance. In the absolute ignorance of the rest of the world, which prevailed among them till they saw their country in the hands of invaders, the very proofs of higher refinement and civilization, which used to find their way to the interior of Spain, in the products of foreign industry, made them regard the makers as destined by nature to be their handcraftsmen. They were convinced that the power and wealth of the world had centered in Spain and her colonies. A dull and patient sense of the inability and indolence of their despotic government, afforded them an easy and satisfactory explanation of their decay and degradation, without the least feeling of personal shame. Every individual preserved an exalted idea of himself, as a Spaniard and raised his abstract conception of Spain far above the rank which the Chinese give to their celestial empire. No untoward event could bring him down from this aerial height. The Spanish soldier felt as proud, when, at the first discharge of musketry, he ran away from his ranks, as the English platoons at Waterloo on seeing the French cavalry waver and fall back from their fire.—Not a man, in the most numerous Spanish army, felt abashed after an uncontested defeat; and few, indeed, in the whole country, suspected their own honour to be concerned in the loss of the most decisive battle. The general threw the blame on the government, the officers on the general, the soldiers on the officers, and the people on government, generals, officers, and soldiers; always saving the character and high rank of the Spanish nation. Never were the metaphysics of vanity, the abstracting powers of pride, carried to such lengths as in Spain.

It is this national vanity of flying off from reality to imagination, of forgetting what they are, and glorying in what they have been, and ought to be, that makes the Spaniards such a peculiar people.—To it is Europe indebted for the resistance which, against every chance of success, they opposed to the ambition of Napoleon; but from it also arises the absurd policy by which they have lost the reward due to their sacrifices, and brought utter ruin upon themselves. For both argument and experience are powerless against that incurable pride, or, to describe it less harshly, that fine and lofty spirit, which has been depraved into a hapless and sullen obstinacy, by a long, long want of proper employment on the fit and natural objects of its aspirations. Spain might have retained the whole of her colonies, if not under her yoke, most certainly in her interest, if she had graciously yielded but a very small part of the claims, no part of which had she the power to withhold from them. But even at this moment, when she has scarcely a foot of ground in those countries, every genuine Spaniard feels in himself a natural and inherent right of dominion over the whole land between Mexico and Cape Horn. The enjoyment of this fanciful sovereignty is dearer to him than all the real advantages which a seasonable recognition might have procured for his country. Spain might have been at this moment in the actual possession of a political charter, under the guarantee of Great Britain and France, giving her more real freedom than the freest of her ancient kingdoms ever thought of. But a constitution was proclaimed, which its authors and abettors, in the national spirit we have described, regard as infinitely superior to all the schemes of government ever devised by man. To have altered a single article would have been to lose at once the mental raptures with which they contemplated its super-eminent perfection. Rather, therefore, than bear this imaginary loss, they prepared themselves to leave their country entirely in the grasp of despotism, which they had goaded into madness. They revelled for one day in the insults which the Cortes poured on the crowned heads who had proposed the change; felt transported at the felicity of the poignant periods they had so undauntedly fired against the Holy Alliance, and carried the glory of this triumph to the lands of their exile, as more than an equivalent for their own and their country's misfortunes. There is too much real misery, we will add too much real nobleness in this infatuation, this intoxicating yet disinterested vanity, to allow a smile or sneer from any man of true feeling.—But it must produce ut-

ter despondency in all who take an interest in the fate of a generous nation, thus doomed to perish by the obstinacy of her children. No change, no internal reaction can, for the present, improve her condition. The obstinate pride of the Spanish people, arrayed into two parties each determined to sacrifice every real advantage to its ideal dignity, precludes all change of accommodation. Spain must be governed exclusively and absolutely, either by the *Apostolic Junta*, or by the *Comuneros*: neither will yield a title of their pretensions, or admit the possibility of their being in the slightest error. The moderate men are equally in danger from them both; Ferdinand himself is threatened with conspiracies for being too *liberal*; and the only sensible statesmen who appeared at the helm during the late change, and have sacrificed their all to political consistency, are daily abused by their fellow-sufferers in exile, as traitors, *serviles*, and bigots; because they will not yet confess that if that most perfect constitution of Cadiz failed to raise Spain above all past, present, and future nations, it was because the way was not prepared for it by putting every Spanish priest and nobleman to death, according to the truly orthodox doctrines of the good old Jacobins.

MILTON.

The following is the conclusion of an article in the Edinburgh Review, on the recently discovered work of Milton.

We must conclude. And yet we can scarcely tear ourselves away from the subject. The days immediately following the publication of this relic of Milton appear to be peculiarly set apart, and consecrated to his memory. And we shall scarcely be censured if, on his festival, we be found lingering near his shrine, how worthless soever may be the offering which we bring to it. While this book lies on our table, we seem to be contemporaries of the great poet. We are transported a hundred and fifty years back. We can almost fancy that we are visiting him in his small lodging; that we see him sitting at the old organ beneath the faded green hangings; that we can catch the quick twinkle of his eyes, rolling in vain to find the day; that we are reading in the lines of his noble countenance the proud and mournful history of his glory and his affliction! We image to ourselves the breathless silence in which we should listen to his slightest word; the passionate veneration with which we should kneel to kiss his hand and weep upon it; the earnestness with which we should endeavour to console him, if indeed such a spirit could need consolation, for the neglect of an age unworthy of his talents and his virtues; the eagerness with which we should contest with his daughters, or with his Quaker friend Elwood, the privilege of reading Homer to him, or of taking down the immortal accents which flowed from his lips.

These are perhaps foolish feelings. Yet we cannot be ashamed of them; nor shall we be sorry if what we have written shall in any degree excite them in other minds. We are not much in the habit of idolizing either the living or the dead. And we think that there is no more certain indication of a weak and ill-regulated intellect than that propensity which, for want of a better name, we will venture to christen *Boswellism*. But there are a few characters which have stood the closest scrutiny and the severest tests, which have been tried in the furnace and have proved pure, which have been weighed in the balance and have not been found wanting, which have been declared sterling by the general consent of mankind, and which are visibly stamped with the image and superscription of the Most High. These great men we trust that we know how to prize; and of these was Milton. The sight of his books, the sound of his name, are refreshing to us. His thoughts resemble those celestial fruits and flowers which the Virgin Martyr of Massinger sent down from the gardens of Paradise to the earth, distinguished from the productions of other soils, not only by their superior bloom and sweetness, but by their miraculous efficacy to invigorate and to heal. They are powerful, not only to delight, but to elevate and purify. Nor do we envy the man who can study either the life or the writings of the great poet and patriot, without aspiring to emulate, not indeed the sublime works with which his genius has enriched our literature, but the zeal with which he laboured for the public good, the fortitude with which he endured every private ca-

livity, the lofty disdain with which he looked down on temptations and dangers, the deadly hatred which he bore to bigots and tyrants, and the faith which he so sternly kept with his country and with his fame.

JUDEA.

We are surprised, that the ancient Jewish history, full as it is of high associations, lasting sympathies, singular opinions, remarkable events, and great men, has not been a favorite and peculiar walk of the dramatic muse. Where is there a more eventful page in the book of heroes and kingdoms, than that which records the life of David, or a more splendid one, than that on which is embazoned the reign of Solomon? And with regard to the people, who were governed by these great principles, where, we would ask, is there, or has there been a nation, who have stood forth in so high relief from the rest of the world, as the posterity of Israel? The single circumstance, that they alone worshipped the one great Creator, to the exclusion of all the gods of all other lands, is enough to confer on them an extraordinary preeminence, and a strongly distinctive character. They were proud, it is true, stiff-necked, restless, rebellious and ungrateful—but they were separate. No wonder that they called their city the Holy City; crime and pollution, after moving in pompous procession, and under the names of religion and piety, through every other city of the earth, found the gates of Jerusalem shut fast against their mockeries. No wonder that the temple was a perpetual boast, and that the perfection of beauty and glory was supposed to shine from its outward walls, and reside among its pillars and its porticos; the name of Jehovah, and his name only, was pronounced in worship there, and imparted a sublimity and majesty to the place, before which the architectural piles of Ephesus and Athens dwindled down into senseless masses of stone. Then there was that strange, mysterious brotherhood, the prophets; companions of kings, favorites and ambassadors of Heaven; who denounced against the peculiar people curses and wrath, or promised the fulness of blessing; and who poured forth their prophecies, whether of mercy or woe, in strains of poetry which have never been surpassed in loftiness and beauty, if they have ever been equalled, by the genius of man.

In this remarkable light the ancient Israelites must appear, even to those who regard them merely as one of the nations of the earth, possessing no claims on their attention but such as are derived from national peculiarity. Additional claims are made, and far stronger sympathies are excited by this singular race, in the view of those who receive the dispensation by Moses as a part of their own religion, and see in their spiritual Prince and Savior, a descendant of the house of David. To them the literature of Judah is sacred, the sayings of the prophets are oracles, and Palestine is a land of pilgrimage. The wilderness in which the tribes roamed for forty years; the mount from whose top their prophet received the law; and every inch of that country, which came to them by promise, are to all Christians holy ground, and not to be trod upon, unless the feet are bare.

There is another association, and a melancholy one, which belongs to the land of Judea. Where are its once favored inhabitants? Where are the ancient people of God? They have given place to the barbarian and the infidel; their descendants are scattered among the gentiles, though still as ever, remaining distinct from them; the hills are all the same, Jordan flows on as before, the very wells at which the patriarchs quenched their thirst are recognised and named by religious curiosity, but the children of the soil are far away, and a Jew is an alien in the land of his fathers.

The cedars wave on Lebanon,
But Judah's stately maids are gone!

But Judah's stately maids are gone!

These are all circumstances of no ordinary character; such indeed as can be matched in interest by no other human history. They are all under the dominion of poetry, and only wait to be swayed, that their power may be adequately felt.

From the Portsmouth Commercial Advertiser.

ALEXANDER.

MR. TURELL.—My opinion of the late Emperor Alexander is somewhat different from any which I have seen expressed in this country. I have been often near his person, have studied his character, and have had no occasion to alter the opinion of him which I formed in Russia.

Alexander was not a great man. He was vain, timorous, and without decision of character. His mind was a blank, and only marked by the circumstances and the characters of the men by whom he was surrounded. While under the guidance of Galitzin, his mind took the character and complexion of that great and good man. When Galitzin was discarded he was ruled by men of quite contrary character. He was always a friend of peace, and that was one of the most distinguishing marks of his character.—Whether that was most caused by his natural timidity, or the influence of Ga-

litzin, I shall not pretend to decide, but I have no doubt that the correspondence he held with the Massachusetts Peace Society, and the perusal of their books, had a great weight with him, and might have given the preponderancy to the councils of peace. Every man feels himself bound by a pledge, let it be given to whom it may; and Alexander pledged himself to peace by his answer to the Massachusetts Peace Society. That pledge, as soon as it was published, became the property of the world. He was the origin and founder of the Holy Alliance, but so far from governing, he was governed by it—weak minds are always ruled by strong ones, when they come in contact with them.

Alexander was naturally humane and compassionate, but has been guilty of some acts of tyranny to gratify his gallantry, which was his easily besetting sin. He was always an unfaithful husband, except during the short time he thought himself religious. But he never was religious; he was only superstitious, and had not strength of mind enough to mark the difference. He never had any hand in his father's murder. That conspiracy was brought to maturity before it was twelve hours old. That he never punished Bonnington and the rest of the conspirators was more owing to his timidity than his inclination. Bonnington was his best General, and had he taken his advice at the battle of Friedland, the world would have been the better for it. He however laid that general aside as soon as he dare.

Alexander's excessive dread of war induced him to raise immense armies in order to preserve peace—a folly which wiser heads have been guilty of—and it is probable that his successor will add another to the many examples recorded in history where preparations for war, both men and arms, have been "used up" for fear they should be lost. He has been blamed by many for not entering on a new crusade against the infidels; but those who blame him are more angry at what he did against Napoleon, than for what he has since left undone.

The protection that a powerful and despotic ruler gives to a weak republic is the same that a farmer gives to his ox—to shelter him while a drudge, and to kill him when not needed for labor. It was a fable I think of *Aesop's* that makes a master to save a horse from a lion, and to demand his servitude as the price of his deliverance. No real friend of liberty would wish to see the Greeks under the protection of the Autocrat of Russia.

By the custom of Russia the Emperor has power to name his successor. The only condition is that he be of the Greek church as well as his wife. The empire is indivisible, but the share of plunder which fell to the imperial robber on the division of Poland may not be reckoned as an integral part of the empire. It is idle to talk of a *constitution* in such a government as that of Russia. The Emperor must be crowned at Moscow. N.

The character of Christianity may be seen by the very images of military conflict, under which the scriptures so frequently exhibit it. Suffering is the initiation into a Christian's calling. It is his education for heaven. Shall the scholar rebel at the discipline which is to fit him for his profession, or the soldier at the exercise which is to qualify him for victory?

But the Christian's trials do not all spring from without. He would think them comparatively easy, had he only the opposition of men to struggle against, or even the severer dispensations of God to sustain? If he has a conflict with the world, he has a harder conflict with sin. His bosom foe is his most unyielding enemy?

His warfare is within, there unfatigued His fervent spirit labours.

This it is which makes his other trials heavy, which makes his power of sustaining them weak, which renders his conquest over them slow and inconclusive; which too often solicits him to oppose interest to duty, indolence to resistance, and self-indulgence to victory.

This world is the stage on which worldly men more exclusively act, and the things of the world, and the applause of the world, are the rewards which they propose to themselves. These they often attain—with these they are satisfied. They aim at no higher end, and of their aim they are not disappointed. But let not the Christian repine at the success of those whose motives he rejects, whose practices he dares not adopt, whose end he deprecates. If he feel any disposition to murmur when he sees the irreligious in great prosperity, let him ask himself if he would tread their path to attain their end—if he would do their work to obtain their wages? He knows he would not. Let him then cheerfully leave them to scramble for the prizes, and jostle for the places, which the world temptingly holds out, but which he will not purchase at the world's price.